137 The humidity promotes vigorous forest vegetation throughout almost the whole area under consideration: on the plateau, primary forest (*afan*) giving way to secondary forest of softwood and dense undergrowth (*éwóbà*) (2); in the valley of the Ogooué there is swamp forest

[31] MG

2. In my view *ékwoosia* or *ékoook* clearly denote secondary forest but of the brushwood variety, and, if I understand correctly, *ékoook* is used to describe fallow, land that has been cultivated and that is still more or less in use.

Secondary forest would be called *afan*, in which the nuance of cleared forest is lost.

Primary forest would be called *mfun afan*. (J.B.)

at Port-Gentil /1/ and mangrove in the estuary. Only north of Yaoundé, in Beti country, is there park-savanna with gallery forest along the
139 tributaries of the Sanaga. Black earth with thick humus (*évindzi*) is found in the valley bottoms, with red earth in process of rapid lateritization (*évolesi*) predominating, especially in the north.

● 135 The minerals are: a medium grade of lateritic iron, which is fairly common; rutile /an ore of titanium/; a little placer gold; perhaps a little copper.

136 Wild fauna is still quite abundant in the less populated regions and is extremely varied. There are anthropoids (gorilla, chimpanzee, and perhaps a third species, *ékôk*, not described by French writers but listed by Du Chaillu and by certain German zoologists); elephant; hippopotamus (becoming extinct); manatee (nearly extinct); buffalo; many kinds of antelope, among which the great Cephalophus (*ô*) plays an important role in social and religious life; flying squirrels; earth hog; pangolin; river hog and forest pig; rock badger in the south; panthers; tiger cats; civet cat; otter, and *perpesa* /?/; various reptiles, among them pythons, *Dendraspis*, *Bitis gabonica*, and cobra; numerous diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey; touracos, toucans; Buceros; francolin; grey parrot; giant snail and fresh-water bivalves; fresh-water crabs and prawns; abundant silurids; crocodiles; various insects, among them the goliath beetle, etc.

138 There are many parasites and insect vectors: dysenteric amoeba;
139 ankylostoma; microfilaria; plasmodia; Trypanosoma (especially in the east); jigger flea; forest ticks and leeches are rather uncommon.